



Mr. R. U. Johnson.
To Mr. Worthington
Livington-on-Hudson
New York.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Oct. 8, 1914-

My dear Mrs. Johnson:-

I have all my evenings
filled except Friday, which
I do not understand as
being included in the limits
named by Mrs. Worthington.

If it should be so included
it would give me much
pleasure to come out -



Worthington
Hudson
N.Y.

expecting to leave Wj.
on 14th or 15th & to return
about Nov. 15th for fur-
ther treatment.

In any event I shall
trust to see you &
Mr. Johnson before leaving -

Yours in haste

Richmond Pearson Hobson.

In any event kindly
convey to Mrs. Worthington
my compliments & thanks.

I have postponed the
trip to Boston till my re-
turn from Ala. whether
I am summoned imperatively
to be present in Montgomery
on the 1st or 2nd, Wheeler-Hobson
day, for the presentation of
Living Cup by ladies of Ala.

Circa. 1900. Tesla writes a short note to George Scherff, his personal secretary and confidant.

Pléon jeint ou panage n.
Goethe

"Lass' es sein, es wird nicht werden
Nur, es wird nicht sein Träume
Tief nur Stauung diese Bäume
Geben einst noch Frucht und Schatten".

Inquire n. George Gray.
I think it is in Faust II Part.

Get exact quotation from Lemaitre
n. "Jocelyne"

I believe
Jocelyne is the bishop

Prière o vois surnaturelle
Qui nous précipite à genoux
L'instinct du ciel qui nous rappelle
Que la terre est loin de nous.
Vent qui souffle sur l'âme humaine
Et de la souffrance trop pleine
Fait déborder l'eau de ses pleurs
Comme un vent qui par sa violence
Fait pleuvoir les eaux virginales
De calice incliné de fleurs --- l. l. c

⑨

March 13. 1901.

(Paul) - October 1. 1897

My dear Mr. Dana,

Many thanks again for the interest shown. Last night it was impossible to see Mr. Dana as I was hurrying off to an important engagement when he came. My random translation of Prof. Seely's letter is in very kind of him to say what he does. Of course it would be impossible to look upon it other than a personal communication. I do not think he meant it to be an answer to my letter to the Sun. Perhaps I might say that a letter was received and may indicate the tone of it in a word - this to dispel any doubt in the mind of your readers which if it existed would be disadvantageous to me.

On my way up town I will take the Libby to drop in for a moment.

Sincerely yours
H. Tesla

March 13 1901

My dear Mr. Dana,

Many thanks again for the interest shown. Last night it was impossible to see Mr. Dana as I was hurrying off to an important engagement when he came.

I seldom translation of Prof. Slaty's letter is in any kind of him to say what he does. Of course it would be impossible to look upon it other than a personal communication. I do not think he means it to be an answer to my letter to the Sec. Perhaps I might say that a letter was received and say indicate the line of it in a word - then to dispel any doubt in the mind of your readers which if it existed would be disadvantageous to me.

On my way up town I will take the liberty to drop in for a moment.

Sincerely yours
H. T. Tuck

New York, March 16th, 1901.

46 & 48 East Houston Str.

R. T. Lozar, Esq.,
Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of March 16th, and wish to say in reply that you have no reason whatsoever for extending me an apology. Such things happen too frequently to require any notice or comment. I am perfectly convinced that the Institute did not mean to slight me, and my regret for being unable to participate in an efficient manner is all the greater as I feel this.

As you may know from the journals, I have undertaken to establish during the present year wireless telegraphic communication with Europe, on which I have been steadily engaged for a number of years and which will claim most of my time. I am not attracted by any pecuniary reward, but merely by the humanitarian value of the accomplishment which, I hope, will prove the stepping stone to further realizations of still greater importance.

I shall, of course, always be pleased to see you, but do not think that it is necessary to trouble yourself with a call on this account.

Wishing the Institute the best success in the timely experiment and regretting my limitations, I remain,

Very truly yours,

N. Tesla

New York, Aug. 30th, 1901.
46 & 48 East Houston Str.

Mr. Stanford White,
160 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Stanford:-

Many thanks for your suggestions. I am writing to Mr. Powell to-day. Perhaps he will be able to clear the land altogether.

I want you to understand that I went to the American Bridge Company simply, because of my anxiety to have the work pushed through as fast as practicable. I am only too glad to follow your advice and beg you to consider yourself absolutely free in your choice and arrangements regarding this work.

Yours very sincerely,

N. Tesla

*See other correspondence in
STANFORD WHITE file*

[AC15, 725]

New York, Sep. 13th, 1901.

46 & 48 East Houston Street.

Mr. Stanford White,
160 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Stanford:-

I have not been half as dumfounded by the news of the shooting of the President as I have by the estimates submitted to you, which, together with your kind letter of yesterday, I received last night.

One thing is certain: we cannot build that tower as outlined.

I cannot tell you how sorry I am, for my calculations show, that with such a structure I could reach across the Pacific. Since last night I have thought carefully over the matter and have come to the conclusion, that the best plan will be to fall back on an older design which I have made, involving the use of two, and possibly three towers, but much smaller. We would keep the design of the tower the same and would only reduce the dimensions. It will probably be best to adopt a design with two towers and a low central part for the machinery. I shall make some calculations to-day and will see how far I can reduce the height without impairing materially the efficiency of the apparatus, and will communicate with you as soon as practicable.

Thanking you heartily for your friendly interest and efforts on my behalf, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

A. Tesla

[Ac 15, 725]

New York, Aug. 28th, 1901.

46 & 48 East Houston Str.

Mr. Stanford White,

160 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

My dear Stanford:-

I have seen the American Bridge people to-day to ascertain, whether they will be able to construct the cupola of my building without much delay. As this item will consume the longest time, it is necessary to take all the preliminary steps, so that the work may be begun just as soon as you have passed upon the plans. I believe that the American Bridge Company is the best concern to deal with in this matter, but I beg you not to pay any attention to my suggestion, if you think otherwise.

The Bethlehem Steel Company will furnish me the sheets, but I cannot give the order until we have agreed upon all details.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

A. Teale

[X 15,795]

... wholesome virtues, "Oklahoma!" swiftly be-
 institution. It ran for seven years on Broad-
 and companies took it to every cranny of the
 almost the entire population knew its lilt-
 ing lyrics. Everybody said that some day
 quite a movie,
 finally arrived.
 ch opened last
 with a series
 ing premieres,
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 n is about the
 n as Cinema-
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 e of their faces
 in sharp detail,
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 t of depth. The
 ds roll back to
 perspective, and
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 g cattle, farmers
 oard—are almost
 principals in the

... Cornfields
 re vivid, and di-
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 beautiful land-
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... performance, this
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 e assumption that
 ve to explain the
 n MacRae, his hair
 the role of Curly,
 enial cowboy with
 ad a natural man-
 s pleasing as it is
 e sings well, and

... on page 3, column 6
 women fainting and screaming



THE GIRL IN THE RED VELVET SWING—The scene is Madison Square Garden Roof. The characters in the foreground of this new movie opening Wednesday at the Roxy are (left) Ray Milland as Stanford White and Farley Granger as Harry K. Thaw. The time is about 11 p. m., June 25, 1936, an instant before the famous shots were fired. For the real-life story of what happened, see below.

THAW KILLS STANFORD WHITE

Shoots Him at Madison Square Garden Roof
 Opening—Architect Dies Instantly

SLAYER'S WIFE SEES THE TRAGEDY

'He Ruined My Life' or 'Wife' Says Evelyn Nesbit's Husband
 As He Surrenders—Three Bullets Find Mark

(The following is reprinted from the New-York Daily Tribune of June 26, 1936. The incident was featured at the top of Page 1 with headlines exactly as above. Below is the story as it came smoking with "haunted look" and "nervous glance" from the presses to describe an 11 p. m. murder for next morning's readers.)

Stanford White, the well-known architect, was murdered last night by Harry K. Thaw, of Pittsburgh, member of the well-known family of that name. White died almost instantly. The shooting took place on the roof of Madison Square Garden, while the opening performance of "Mamzelle Champagne" was being given. There were fully one thousand persons present, and a panic followed the shooting, women fainting and screaming who before her marriage was the well known artists' model and chorus girl, Evelyn Nesbit.

The shooting and panic that so suddenly closed the performance on the roof was probably one of the most dramatic finales to any performance ever given in this city. Thaw and his wife had been on the roof during the entire performance. Thaw was dressed in conventional evening

Continued on page 4, column 1

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THE GIRL IN THE RED VELVET SWING—The scene is Madison Square Garden Roof. The characters in the foreground of this new movie opening Wednesday at the Roxy are (left) Ray Milland as Stanford White and Farley Granger as Harry K. Thaw. The time is about 11 p. m., June 25, 1906, an instant before the famous shots were fired. For the real-life story of what happened, see below.

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June 25, 1906—The White Murder

(Continued from page one)

clothes. His wife wore evening dress. They were seated on the 26th St. side of the roof, among the tables where liquor is sold and smoking allowed. Thaw showed plainly that he was troubled in mind, for frequently during the evening he left his wife and walked about the roof as if looking for some one. He was pale and kept glancing about him nervously. There was no quarrel between the two men, as far as any one heard, and nothing to attract special attention to them.

At the time White entered the roof it was five minutes of 11 o'clock. Thaw, when White went in, was standing back of some artificial shrubbery.

This shrubbery is situated directly at the sides of the stage, and performers, when they were not on the stage, waited behind it for their cues. Thaw was standing among some of the performers. The velvet collar of his dress coat was turned up and tightly held about his neck. Some of those who saw him thought he was one of the performers.

White sauntered leisurely down the 26th St. side until he reached the fifth table. He sat down to watch the performance, and was joined by Harry Stevens, the caterer of the Garden. Stevens chatted with White for five minutes and then, bidding him good night, walked to the back of the stage. White then settled down to enjoy the entertainment. He was facing the stage, with the table on his right, and he rested one elbow on the table and his chin on his hand, as he listened to the music.

A moment or two after Stevens had left White, Thaw walked away from the shrubbery, and down the aisle until he was near White. His coat collar was still turned up, and several persons noted with wonder his pale face and almost haunted look. Thaw, after a moment's hesitation, walked up to White, who was still leaning on his hand. Without a word being spoken Thaw pulled a small Colt .22 calibre revolver



British actress Joan Collins plays the role of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing."

from a leather holster, in his calm down the aisle toward the elevators. He held the revolver, almost level with his shoulder, pointed upward. As he almost reached the exit, Fireman Paul Bruden, of Engine 60, who was detailed at the roof, sprang at him. Thaw handed the revolver to Bruden.

The three shots and the sound of the falling body were followed by an uncanny stillness. Then the audience broke into a panic. Thaw, directly after the shooting, as he started to walk away, had turned as if speaking to the world, and said, loudly, and with even voice:

"That — — — will never go out with another woman!"

As Thaw handed the revolver

to Bruden, Henry Rogers, of No. 222 Henry Street, also ran up and seized Thaw. According to him, Thaw turned and said:

"He deserved it. I can prove it. He ruined my life and deserted the girl."

Bruden corroborated this statement, except that he said he understood Thaw to say, "He ruined my wife," instead of "life."

The killing aroused the profoundest amazement wherever it was heard. It was agreed that it was the most sensational case since Edward S. Stokes shot Jim Fisk in a quarrel over a woman.

Patrolman Debes, who arrested Thaw and took him to the station house, made an important statement to Coroner Dooley early this morning. He said that as he was about to take Thaw down the elevator from the roof garden Mrs. Thaw rushed up to him, and throwing her arms about her husband's neck, exclaimed:

"I didn't think you were going to do it that way, Harry."

This testimony was considered important by Coroner Dooley as showing that Thaw had planned the deed for some time.

'Umberto D' Opens At Guild Theater

"Umberto D." Italian film directed by Vittorio De Sica, will have its American premiere at the Guild Theater following the engagement of "Gate of Hell," it is announced by Norman Elson, president of Guild Theatres, Inc.

De Sica, who made "Bicycle Thief," "Shoe Shine" and "Miracle in Milan," calls "Umberto D." his "finest film."

Cesare Zavattini, who wrote the scripts for the aforementioned De Sica films, also did the screenplay for "Umberto D."

The picture was photographed by G. R. Aldo, who, in De Sica's opinion, is Italy's greatest cameraman. The film has an original musical score by Alessandro Cicognini.

Edward Harrison is presenting "Umberto D." in the United States.

THE TR
going to

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Alfred Hitch
film. "The T
opens today
is confider
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LOEW'S STATE 50¢ PALACE 8 VAUDEVILLE RICHARD WIDMARK A PRIZE OF GOLD

CLARK GABLE JANE RUSSELL ROBERT RYAN

"A GREAT FILM!" "HEART-WARMING!"

Rate 2.10
Buck 1.25
3.35

New York, Feb. 28th, 1902.
46 & 48 East Houston Str.

2.10
1.25
3.35

Messrs. Curtis & Blaisdell,
56 Street & East River,
New York City.

Gentlemen :-

Both your favors of Feb. 25th and 27th have been duly received. I have also obtained the carload of coal in due season and wish to thank you for the prompt delivery. Under inclosure check for the amount of your bill.

Replying to your proposition of Feb. 27th to supply me with buck-wheat coal I cannot, of course, form an opinion as to your price until I have ascertained the quality of your material. I would be willing to try it for some time at any rate, and with this object in view I would ask you what your terms would be, if delivered f. o. b. at your colliery or eventually at the New York terminus of the Long Island Railroad. Kindly let me have the desired information at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

330

H. T. T. T.

2.75 L. I. City

Incl.

15, Eaton Place,
London, S.W.
May 20, 1902

Dear Mr. Tesla,

I do not know how I can ever thank you enough for your most kind letter of May, 10, which I found in my cabin on the *Lucania*, with the beautiful books which you most kindly sent me along with it: -"The Buried Temple", "The Gospel of Buddha", "Les Grands Initiés", the exquisite edition of Rossetti's "House of Life", and last but not least the *Century Magazine* for June, 1900 with the splendid and marvellous photographs on pp. 176, 187, 190, 191, 192, full of electrical lessons.

We had a most beautiful passage across the Atlantic, much the finest I have ever had. I was trying hard nearly all the way, but quite unsuccessfully, to find something definite as to the functions of ether in respect to plain, old-fashioned magnetism. A propos of this I have instructed the publishers, Messrs Macmillan, to send you at the Waldorf a copy of my old book (Collection of Separate Papers) on Electrostatics and Magnetism. I shall be glad if you will accept it from me as a very small mark of my gratitude to you for your kindness. You may possibly find something interesting in the articles on Atmospheric Electricity which it contains.

Lady Kelvin joins me in kind regards, and I remain,

Yours always truly,

Kelvin

Thank you also warmly for all the beautiful flowers

S-5, frame 24

on his footbed arrived
promptly by my steamer
page 200 first column
on bottom. Power can
be obtained, of course, but
the amount is so small
that it can not pay. The
request was abandoned
like everything else.

Yours sincerely

N. Kuhn

P.S. Elder is not dangerous
ill.

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Sept. 22. 1903.

Dear Luka,

I know that if
Mrs. Filipow had
arrived she would
have expressed a
desire to see me —

unless, indeed, she

on his pocket and
forwarded by my telegraph
page 200 first column
on bottom. Power can
be obtained, of course, but
the amount is so small
that it can not pay. The
negotiable is fallandown
like everything else.

Yours sincerely

Vi Kuba

P.S. Hope Elder is not dangerous ^{ill}.

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Sept. 22. 1903.

Dear Luka,

I know that if
Mrs. Filipov had
arrived she would
have expressed a
desire to see me —

unless, indeed, she

is very much changed! Good seed sky seed.
Rochester and Herriman Ireland clippings
are now taking up every little interest you.
moment of my time but The iron scheme they
I guess I shall get succeed but it is not
through with them very hard as volume is
shortly. I feel that mine proposed in the
my narratives have Niagara Co (See looking
lunched rock bottom and article page 195)
I am now selling my a crank who has
airplanes for a been probably started

is very much changed! great deal of my work.

Rockefeller and Harriman included clippings
are now taking up every little interest you.

moment of my time but The iron scheme they
I guess I shall get swayed but it is not

through with them very mine prospects in the
shortly. I feel that Niagara Co (See Century

my narratives have article page 195).

located rock bottom and Whitney is evidently

I am now selling my a check who has
aeroplane for a been probably started

as I am not at
work to become one.
My stocks have gone
up considerably to-day.
It is unknown for
a few weeks like this
the stock will be
fixed soon.

Sincerely

Nikola

P.S. This was a delightful
evening, evening and
the dinner was great.

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Dec. 2, 1903

My dear Mrs. Johnson,

I am very sorry
I can not come this
evening much as
I would desire to
see you and also
to know of the
important developments.

as I am not at
work to become one.
My stocks have gone
up considerably to-day.
It is unbusiness for
a few weeks like this
the stock will be
piddled soon.

Sincerely

Nikola

P.S. The son is delightful
He is going, meaning and
the dinner was great.

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Dec. 2, 1903

My dear Mrs. Johnson,

I am very sorry
I can not come this
evening much as
I would desire to
see you and also
to know of the
important developments.

We have called a card. This is the
meeting for the purpose paper from which the
of writing was written. Evening post was
of the salaries of my to draw information,
consists of Widdell's. Since then we have
and it is my duty to form from the
to then to attend. books the which
I have just learned has paid for it. How
that is. Since then do you like this world?
purchase the Electric I do not want you
step (he told me himself) - to despise millions
probably for twenty five to despise millions

We have called a Carte. This is the
meeting for the purpose paper from which the
of Voltaire in Evening post and
of the salaries of my to draw information,
emissions of Wendell Carte has in that
and it is my duty Carte has in that
to then to attend. he found from the
I have just learned books the article
that no Carte has has paid for ! How
further the Electron do you like this world?
Age (he told me himself) - I do not want you
probably for weekly five to despise millionaires

ELECTRIC POWER FROM SPACE.

Expert Pronounces Feasible a Scheme
to Project a Magnet Above Clouds
in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—F. X. Schoonmaker, after spending nearly three months investigating atmospheric conditions on Pike's Peak, has gone to Chicago to report to capitalists who sent him to pass upon the feasibility of Albert G. Whitney's

scheme to project a magnet into space and draw down electricity from above the clouds. Mr. Schoonmaker, who was pessimistic when the theories of Whitney were advanced, is most enthusiastic in his report, saying the scheme is entirely practicable. He expects to return from the East within three weeks. Mr. Schoonmaker said:

"I have drawings of all machinery that will be used and I know of no reason why the people of Colorado cannot begin jubilating at once over the good news. The practical demonstration will amaze the scientific world and give new life to industries that are now languishing by reason of the great cost of motive power.

"Mr. Whitney proposes to fire a cylinder into the air above Pike's Peak. This cylinder will contain a magnet, a coil of strong copper wire, and a time clock. When the height of two miles is reached the clock will open the cylinder, the wire will begin falling and uncoiling as the magnet ascends, and finally the magnet will reach the ether and be held there while the end of the coil of wire touches the earth. It is possible to make this connection with the simplest machinery."

SUIT OVER COPPER CLAIMS

New York Commercial Sept. 22, 1903
NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

FOR CHEAP IRON

New Smelter May Cut Cost in Half.

ELECTRICITY DISPLACES COAL

Practical Test to Be Made at New Plant in the American Soo Within a Few Weeks Is Awaited With Great Interest by Scientific Men and Metal Experts in All Parts of the Country—May Mean a Revolution of the Whole Industry

Special to the New York Commercial: Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 21.—A test that will be watched with great interest among scientific men and metal experts in all parts of the country will be conducted in the American Soo within a few weeks. It will be the first test in a practical way of what is known as the Hatch Electric Smelter which is designed to smelt all kinds of ore by heat generated by electricity instead of coal.

The inventor has made successful laboratory tests, but the experiment about to be made in the Soo is the first upon a scale that will determine the practicability of the electric smelter when put to commercial use. The test will be witnessed by prominent iron and copper men and electrical experts, and ore from all the Lake Superior ranges will be treated.

CUTS COST IN HALF.

Of how vast importance industrially this test will be may be comprehended when it is stated that if successful, it will reduce the cost of smelting from 25 to 50 per cent and revolutionize the industry. So much as the bulky ore would no longer be transported at great expense to the coal regions but would be reduced to pigs either at the mine or at the nearest point where electric power was available in sufficient quantities to conduct operations upon a large scale.

What a transformation the success of the experiment would work in the iron industry can be imagined. Under present conditions the ore is first carried to water on ore cars, dumped into the pockets of the ore docks, loaded into the huge lake freighters, transported to the big smelters at the lower lake ports, where the expensive process of unloading is gone through with, and the ore is again loaded on cars before it finally reaches the blast furnaces. Should the electric smelter prove a success, the ore from the Michigan ranges can be loaded on cars at the mines and hauled to the Soo without unloading until the mouth of the furnace is reached.

Iron ore, is among the most difficult of ores to treat, requiring from 3,000 to 3,500 degrees of heat to separate as it comes from the mines. In previous laboratory tests a heat of 3,500 degrees has been

It finally reaches the blast furnace. Should the electric smelter prove a success, the ore from the Michigan ranges can be loaded on cars at the mines and hauled to the Soo without unloading until the mouth of the furnace is reached. Iron ore, is among the most difficult of ores to treat, requiring from 3,000 to 3,500 degrees of heat to separate as it comes from the mines. In previous laboratory tests a heat of 3,500 degrees has been produced and the inventor of the electric furnace asserts that the degree to which the heat may be produced is only limited by the fact, that no material can be found which would not undergo dissolution under the fierce intensity of the heat generated.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

The Hatch Electric Smelter is tubular in shape and is kept revolving when in use. The interior of the furnace is lined with fire clay and other non-combustible material. When the furnace revolves, copper conductors which protrude make a contact with a set of brushes which extend about one third around the body of the furnace.

During the period of a revolution of the furnace by contact with the brushes, which are charged with the electric current, the carbons are heated to a white heat and electricity continuing to flow through them until the carbons are about to enter the ore which half fills the furnace. At this point the current is automatically cut off and begins to flow into the carbons which are emerging on the other side of the furnace.

Thus, while the carbons enter the ore at a white heat so long as they remain buried in the ore they are not charged. This is made imperative, as the ore would serve as a conductor, the current would be short-circuited and the purpose of the furnace defeated.

The present experimental plant is housed in a temporary structure near the power house of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Co. and the cables are now being strung to carry the 250 horse-power needed to make the test.

ELECTRIC POWER FROM SPACE.

Expert Pronounces Feasible a Scheme to Project a Magnet Above Clouds in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—F. X. Schoonmaker, after spending nearly three months investigating atmospheric conditions on Pike's Peak, has gone to Chicago to report to capitalists who sent him to pass upon the feasibility of Albert G. Whitney's scheme to project a magnet into space and draw down electricity from above the clouds. Mr. Schoonmaker, who was pessimistic when the theories of Whitney were first advanced, is most enthusiastic in his report, saying the scheme is entirely practicable. He expects to return from the East within three weeks. Mr. Schoonmaker said: "I have drawings of all machinery that will be used and I know of no reason why the people of Colorado cannot begin building at once over the good news. The practical demonstration will amaze the scientific world and give new life to the great cost of motive power. Mr. Whitney proposes to fire a cylinder into the air above Pike's Peak. This cylinder will contain a magnet, a coil of strong copper wire, and a time clock. When the height of two miles is reached the wire will open the cylinder, the wire will begin falling and uncoiling, as the magnet ascends, and finally the magnet will reach the coil of wire touching the end of the wire, thus making a connection with the simplest machinery."

SUIT OVER CARRER CLAIM

and for my sake you
will not mind answering
to him that you can
not answer my question.
That answer is by hook
or crook.

I hope the Filipinos
are happy as the same
degree as I am unhappy.
That must be bliss!

Sincerely

Nikolai

1903

The Waldorf Astoria
New York.

Dec. 15, 1903.

My dear Luke,

It seems as though
your great invention, which
promises to revolutionize
the method of selling
carricaps, might be
feasible. I have asked
my buyers about it. They
are excited that up
to now I. D. C. nobody

and for my sake you
will not mind explaining
to him that you can
not answer my question.
That answer is by hook
or crook.

I hope the Filipinos
are happy with some
degree as I am unhappy.
That must be bliss!

Sincerely

Nikolai

1903

The Waldorf Astoria
New York.

Dec. 15, 1903.

My dear Luke,

It seems as though
your great invention, which
promises to revolutionize
the method of selling
cannies, might be
feasible. I have asked
my buyers about it. They
are convinced that up
to now N. D. C. nobody

has anticipated you. But discourage you.
That since then the off and on, between
activity has been successive fits of despair,
isolation and you in I shall try to get up
by no means sure that a single scheme.
Your idea was to publish. I have earned a
Furthermore, if my plan (this) proves that
is not completed and reads: "Nihil in succultum
Owen's novel has not good non fuerit in capita".
to be a fiction you will find that my grammar
have to be your own is as early as the
financial backer. I always admire of the Mercedes.
I have a glowing view with Am I right? I know
numbers but that and Owen is a good scholar
"Nothing in the pocket but was
not in the head."

has anticipated you. but discourage you.
But since then the off and on, between
activity has been successive fits of despair,
inaction and you in I shall try to get up
by no means sure that a single scheme.
Your idea will be fulfilled. I have coined a
Furthermore, if my plan (this) proves that
is not completed and reads: "Nihil in succultum
Owen's novel has at quod non fuerit in capita".
to be a fiction you will find that my grammar
have to be your own is as early as the
financial better. I always errand of the Mercedes.
I take a gloomy view will Am I right? I know
numbers but that and Owen is a good scholar

"Nothing in the pocket that was
not in the head."

New York, April 19th, 1904.

Mr. William B. Rankine,
35 Wall Street,
New York City.

My Dear Rankine:-

Kindly note the following:

The Nikola Tesla Company has no liabilities, and its assets are my patents all duly assigned. I made a personal agreement with Mr. Morgan assigning to him a part of some of these patents, relating specifically to telegraphy and Lighting. Finding, however, that it would be advantageous to have all interests united I proposed to him to join in all my inventions instead of two only, and he accepted. Colonel Astor's interest was also similarly adjusted, so that at present all are in harmony.

Last Summer we undertook to form a manufacturing company under the better name "Tesla Electric & Manufacturing Company", with a capital of \$5,000,000. Unfavorable conditions developed and we thought it better to wait until my plans on Long Island are completed and reaction sets in. The plant at Wardenclyffe, which could now be finished in three to four months will enable me to readily telegraph and telephone to any part of the world, and it can easily be worked up to an earning capacity of ten thousand dollars a day. This is not an exaggerated estimate, for it will have a working capacity of probably more than one hundred Pacific cables put together. You understand, of course, that the receivers will involve expense, but as they are extremely cheap instruments they can be quickly installed in quantities by devoting a part of the earnings to this. No more, therefore, than \$100,000. are necessary, although more money might be used to advantage in order to secure quicker and larger returns.

From enclosed short statement of Kerr, Page & Cooper, relative to some of my patents you will see that they are controlling. These patents have an absolutely assured value of certainly not less than \$5,000,000. They would bring that much even in the event of my death. This means that in the worst possible case those interested with me would get about seven times the sums invested. But if I am properly aided, and my inventions skillfully exploited, I feel quite sure of hundred fold returns. The present company is the third corporation formed in this country under my name. The first two were both very successful, one paying about five times and the other, I think, twenty-five times the original investment.

My enemies have contended that I am a poet and a dreamer but it is nevertheless a fact that more money is going into my inventions than in those of the three greatest electrical inventors

Darla

add. used
by Tasha ↓

Mr. W. B. Rankine

Niagara Falls

N. Y.

send them
my way!

Mr. W. B. R.,-2.

of my time put together. Some have told me why I do not get all the capital I need from Mr. Morgan, but you know that this is a foolish argument. Some have expressed a doubt that my machines will perform the work for which they are designed. But as you have seen from the editorial of the leading electrical paper in England, others have used without my permission, the "Tesla Coil", "Tesla Transformer" and Tesla High-potential Methods" in their experiments in which sparks thirty inches long were said to have been used to convey wireless messages across the Atlantic. In 1899 I have produced sparks over one hundred feet long. They are of historical record. I need not say more.

Sincerely yours,

N. Tesla

April 8th, 1904.

Nikola Tesla, Esq.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of April 8th in which you request us to express briefly our opinion in regard to the validity and scope of a number of patents granted to you, we would say that while we have the greatest confidence in the practical value of the inventions to which the patents relate, which confidence has been confirmed by the developments in the art subsequent to their grant, and by the evident appreciation of some of the earlier inventions on the part of the public by their enforced adoption, we do not feel qualified as experts to pass upon this question, and therefore limit our answer to a consideration of the legal effect of the patents themselves.

The group of patents first mentioned by you comprises the following:

No. 454,622, dated April 25, 1891.
No. 462,418, dated Nov. 3, 1891.
No. 568,176, dated Sept. 22, 1896.
No. 568,178, dated Sept. 22, 1896.
No. 568,179, dated Sept. 22, 1896.
No. 568,180, dated Sept. 22, 1896.
No. 577,670, dated FEB. 23, 1897.

These patents all refer to methods of producing, regulating and distributing electric energy in a form suited for application to systems of which wireless telegraphy may be taken as the type, or in general where high frequency or a much higher potential than is possible by previously known means, is to be attained. As you were not only the first, to our knowledge, in this field of invention, but were the first to succeed in producing the desired results, by the use of the methods and apparatus of these patents, and as no other successful plan has been proposed by others, so far as we know, these patents must be regarded as controlling of the art, if their claims properly define and cover the inventions to which they relate. This we believe is the fact. The claims were drawn with great care, and with a practically clear field, before us, and we know of no instance in the practical plans proposed in a large number of patents which have been taken out by others subsequently to yours, in which the more important claims have been avoided.

We know of nothing to anticipate the claims and are of opinion that they are valid.

The next group of patents to which you refer comprises:

No. 645,576, Mar. 20, 1900.
No. 649,621, May 16, 1900.

These two patents cover fully the method and arrangement

of apparatus which we understand is indispensable to the practical operation of systems for the transmission of energy without wires. We are of opinion that the validity of these patents is beyond question, and we believe that their effect is controlling.

Of the other patents mentioned by you Nos. 685,953 dated Nov. 5, 1901 and 685,954 of the same date, cover in the broadest terms the storage and transmitted energy, and its periodical discharge for use, which, of course, is not fundamental, nor in all cases indispensable, but nevertheless, we should think, a feature of great practical value. We know of nothing that would invalidate the claims of these patents.

Patents 723,188, dated Mar. 17, 1903 and 725,605 dated April 14, 1903 cover the only practical means of isolating the energy transmitted, as for example in securing secrecy and non-interference in the transmission of signals that has been called to our attention. The patents, we believe, fully and broadly cover the special methods or plan to which they relate, so that their value as a controlling factor in the art could only be impaired by the discovery of some radically different method.

The value of your Reissued patent No. 11,865 dated Oct. 23, 1900 depends entirely upon the commercial value of the plan of insulating conductors to which it refers, but this is a matter upon which we are not competent to pass an opinion. The patent, we believe, is valid, and the subject matter so far as we have been able to ascertain, is wholly new.

Patent No. 613,809 dated Nov. 8, 1898 for controlling the operation of self propelled vessels or vehicles by electrical impulses transmitted without the use of wires, relates, as you say, to a subject which has been discussed to such an extent in the scientific journals and public press, as to call for no comment from us. Your priority in this line of work, in this country, at least, enabled us to secure very broad and controlling claims in this patent for the invention. We know of nothing that would defeat the claims, nor that could be used to accomplish the same result without infringing them.

The other patents referred to by you, are for subordinate features which enter as details in your proposed system or are designed to increase its efficiency, and so far as we know, are valid.

In the above, we have endeavored to comply closely with your request for brevity of expression, and have not attempted to state in detail the grounds upon which our views are based. Should you desire it we shall be glad to go in greater detail into the considerations which have led us to the conclusions above expressed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Kerr, Page & Cooper.

THE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY WITHOUT WIRES



TESLA CENTRAL POWER PLANT AND TRANSMITTING
TOWER FOR "WORLD TELEGRAPHY,"
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

New York, April 8th, 1904.

Messrs. Kerr Page & Cooper,
149 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

You will oblige me by expressing briefly your expert opinion in regard to the validity and scope of my patents taken out by you on the following discoveries and inventions:

I.

(a) Methods of and apparatus for the conversion of electric energy by oscillatory discharges of condensers and, more particularly, for the production of currents of high frequencies (technically known as "Tesla currents").

(b) Apparatus known as "Tesla coil", "Tesla Transformer" or "Oscillator".)

(c) The attunement of circuits in such a system of conversion and methods of regulating and controlling the energy.

(d) Methods of and combination of apparatus for the transformation of ordinary alternating or direct currents of supply into oscillatory currents of high frequency, and the distribution and utilization of the latter, with special reference to my system of lighting by vacuum tubes. ("Tesla tubes".).

As bearing on those inventions, my patents numbers 462,414, 454,622, 563,176, 568,177, 568,178, 568,179, 568,180 and 577,570 may be called to your attention. The discoveries and improvements described therein afford a practical and long sought for solution of the problem of producing electric currents

distribution in cities and populated districts.

VI.

The improvement in the art embodied in the so-called "Tesla's Telautomata", disclosed and claimed in my patent No. 613,809. This invention has produced such a sensation, and has been so extensively commented upon, that I need not dwell on its great importance and practical value.

VII.

The intensification of effects by the use of refrigerants broadly covered by my patent 685,012. This advance is of particular value in connection with telegraphy and telephony and generally in all cases in which it is desired to greatly magnify feeble electrical impulses. The advantages it offers are such, that they would in themselves preclude the possibility of competition of a rival system.

VIII.

Improved circuit controllers especially useful in the transformation of energy by oscillatory discharges and in the conversion of alternating into direct currents. I believe that they will in time dispense with the costly and cumbersome rotary transformers. Among numerous patents obtained by me on these devices

-5-

No. 611,719 may be called to your attention.

IX.

Engines and generators known as "Tesla's Mechanical Oscillators" and "Mechanical Electrical Oscillators" described and claimed in my patents 514,169, 517,900, 511,916. These machines have numerous exclusive and very valuable uses in the arts and industries, and will be highly profitable to manufacture.

Yours very truly,

Waldorf Astoria, June 20, 1904

Dear Mr. Alexander,

I am sure you are a very pleasant and knowledgeable person. Many thanks for your very kind and tender remarks. Yet I feel, I do not deserve such kindness, but I am quite sure that the remarks came from the bottom of your heart, and I do appreciate them very much.

Some of the great researchers and scientists did say the same thing already, but I did not take them too serious, as I feel that the work should benefit the mankind in the centuries to come. Believe me, these kind remarks won't put my work to a rest, I am going to do my best to deserve your praise, and work even harder to be praise-worthy. My work should be the proof of my hard work and endeavour. But you deserve all my praise, too, for your kindness, pertaining to my work.

Yours truly,
Nikola Tesla

Translation from German into English

by Zdenka Mihelich 96/03/23

Waldoy Astoria

20. Juni 1904.

Gebeter Herr Alexander,

Sie sind gewiss ein sehr
liebenswürdiger und kunstsin-
niger Mann. Tausend Dank für Ihre
selbstredend tiefgefühlten Bemerkungen.
Man kann auch unverständige Anerkennung
angenehm empfangen, wenn sie
so herzlich ausgedrückt ist wie
die Ihre.

Einige der größten Forscher
haben mir bereits dasselbe gesagt,

The Walcott Memorial
New York.

Aug. 3. 1904.

My dear Father,

The question is both
Conformist might be pro-
duced but not in this
way.

You do not wish
to give Walter ideas?!

He has his way of
his own. That if you
are serious I might
suggest a theme which

The Waldorf Astoria
New York.

Aug. 3. 1904.

My dear Luther,

The question is both.
Confession might be pro-
duced but not in this
way.

You do not wish
to give better ideas?!
He has too many of
his own. That if you
are serious I might
suggest a theme which

will be at least semi- getting a well. I
every corner. his pure eternal the
Poor Amy is dead. I know of his illness.
Then how else? it is I am always thinking
true. Also our greatest of the Johnsons. It is
wishes of critical novels. he looks like Pauline
Then, besides coming to his last minutes as
pen, will also compel better and Paul made
you to make another report also. "Urban
around apology - was right and knew
preparing for next winter garden". ("There is not
of your noble poems. may still be")
I hope Fisher is his eyes you
Nikolai

will be at least some - getting a well.
every corner. his gentle character when
Poor Amy is dead. I think of his illness.
This time also! it is I am always thinking
here. Also our friend of the Johnsons. It is
writer of comic novels. He looks like a
This, besides coming to his last moments in
pain, will also compel better and that made
you to make another report also. "Obtain
a good apology - was with it from
preparing for next winter garden". ("There is not
of your mortal pains. may still be")
I hope Gilchrist is with you
Nikola

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Nov. 19. 1904.

My dear Mr. Buel,

Your letter reached
me a day too late.)

I meant to take the article
down with me this mor-

ning but forgot about
it all. You will get
it Monday without fail.

Sincerely

A. Tesla

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Nov 19. 1904.

My dear Mr. Buel,
Your letter reached
me a day too late. I
meant to take the article
down with me this mor-
ning but forgot about
it all. You will get
it Monday without fail.

Sincerely

N Tesla

MS Oct. 30. 1904.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Your City Editor thought
that such an idea would
be of interest just now. If
you think differently please
do not hesitate to throw it
in the waste basket.

Yours sincerely

N Tade

The Waldorf Astoria
New York.

Dec. 14, 1904.

My dear Mrs. Hitchcock,

I hope that everything
was just as you desired
last night.

Believe me, I have
very much appreciated
your kind attentions
though unable to respond.

With kindest wishes for success
in your difficult undertaking
Yours sincerely N Tesla

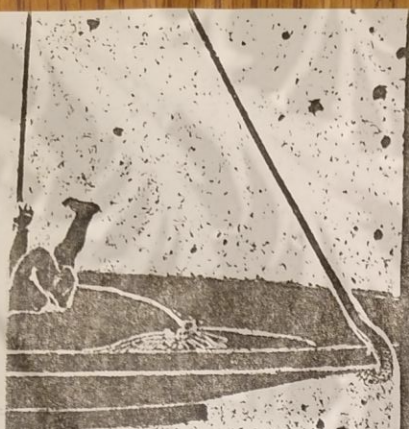
New York City.



Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock

127
The Cambridge Hotel
33^d Str. . . 5th Ave
New York City.

Tesla



NY AMERICAN
JULY 6 1930
P. E. 10



MAN'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

By Nikola Tesla.

WHEN a child is born its sense-organs are brought in contact with the outer world.

The waves of sound, heat and light beat upon its feeble body, its sensitive nerve-fibres quiver, the muscles contract and relax in obedience: a gasp, a breath, and in this act a marvelous little engine, of inconceivable delicacy and complexity of construction, unlike any on earth, is hitched to the wheel-work of the Universe.

The little engine labors and grows, performs more and more involved operations, becomes sensitive to ever subtler influences and now there manifests itself in the fully developed being—Man—a desire mysterious, inscrutable and irresistible: to imitate nature, to create, to work himself the wonders he perceives.

Inspired to this task he searches, discovers and invents, designs and constructs, and enriches with monuments of beauty, grandeur and awe, the star of his birth.

He descends into the bowels of the globe to bring forth its hidden treasures and to unlock its immense imprisoned energies for his use.

He invades the dark depths of the ocean and the azure regions of the sky.

He peers into the innermost nooks and recesses of molecular structure and lays bare to his gaze worlds

infinitely remote. He subdues and puts to his service the fierce, devastating spark of Prometheus, the titanic forces of the waterfall, the wind and the tide.

He tames the thundering bolt of Jove and annihilates time and space. He makes the great Sun itself his obedient toiling slave.

Such is his power and might that the heavens reverberate and the whole earth trembles by the mere sound of his voice.

What has the future in store for this strange being, born of a breath, of perishable tissue, yet immortal, with his powers fearful and divine? What magic will be wrought by him in the end? What is to be his greatest deed, his crowning achievement?

Long ago he recognized that all perceptible matter comes from a primary substance, of a tenuity beyond conception and filling all space—the Akasa or luminiferous ether—which is acted upon by the life-giving Prana or creative force, calling into existence, in never ending cycles, all things and phenomena.

The primary substance, thrown into infinitesimal whirls of prodigious velocity, becomes gross matter; the force subsiding, the motion ceases and matter disappears, reverting to the primary substance.

Can Man control this grandest, most awe-inspiring of all processes

in nature? Can he harness her inexhaustible energies to perform all their functions at his bidding, more still—can he so refine his means of control as to put them in operation simply by the force of his will?

If he could do this he would have powers almost unlimited and supernatural. At his command, with but a slight effort on his part, old worlds would disappear and new ones of his planning would spring into being.

He could fix, solidify and preserve the ethereal shapes of his imagining, the fleeting visions of his dreams. He could express all the creations of his mind, on any scale, in forms concrete and imperishable.

He could alter the size of this planet, control its seasons, guide it along any path he might choose through the depths of the Universe.

He could make planets collide and produce his suns and stars, his heat and light. He could originate and develop life in all its infinite forms.

To create and to annihilate material substance, cause it to aggregate in forms according to his desire, would be the supreme manifestation of the power of Man's mind, his most complete triumph over the physical world, his crowning achievement which would place him beside his Creator and fulfill his ultimate destiny.

TESLA ON MIND AND MATTER

ON MAY 13, 1907, Nikola Tesla wrote the following note to the "Actor's Fund Fair" on Man's Greatest Achievement. The text is transcribed from an A.L.S. in the collections of the Bakken Library of Electricity in Life.

To the Actor's Fund Fair

May 13, 1907

Man's Greatest Achievement.

When a child is born its sense-organs are brought in contact with the outer world. The waves of sound, heat and light, beat against its feeble body, its sensitive nerve-fibers quiver, the muscles contract and relax in obedience: A gasp, a breath, and in this act a wonderful little engine, of inconceivable delicacy and complexity of structure, is hitched to the wheel-work of the universe.

The little engine moves and works, changes size and shape, performs more and more involved operations, becomes sensitive to ever more complex influences and now--there manifests itself in it a mysterious force. Slowly, by imperceptible steps, the engine has been transformed into a being possessed of intelligence.

The responsiveness increases, fast multiply the experiences, a finer sense is developed, the creature awakes to the consciousness of Nature and its grandeur and in its breast is kindled the desire, to work itself the wonders it perceives.

But the exercise of this power alone does not satisfy the mind and Man, reaching out to the stars with his invisible feelers, rises to still loftier desires, to still higher undefinable perceptions, and inspired by them the artist, the inventor, the men of science, give expression to the longing of the human soul.

What could he, born of breath accomplish, what would be most consequential--his greatest deed?

(Continued overleaf)

But the exercise of this power alone does not satisfy the mind and Man, reaching out to the stars with his invisible feelers, rises to still loftier desires, to still higher undefinable perceptions, and inspired by them the artist, the inventor, the men of science, give expression to the longing of the human soul.

April 8th, 1904.

chiefly by expert
of my patents taken
ventions:

the conversion of
condensers and,
ents of high fre-
s").

", "Tesla Trans-

such a system of con-
ling the energy.

apparatus for the
ect currents of sup-
cy, and the dis-

special reference to
la tubes".).

patents numbers
568,179, 568,180

The discoveries
ractical and long
ng electric currents

New York, April 8th, 1904.

Messrs. Kerr Page & Cooper,
149 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

You will oblige me by expressing briefly your expert opinion in regard to the validity and scope of my patents taken out by you on the following discoveries and inventions:

I.

(a) Methods of and apparatus for the conversion of electric energy by oscillatory discharges of condensers and, more particularly, for the production of currents of high frequencies (technically known as "Tesla currents").

(b) Apparatus known as "Tesla coil", "Tesla Transformer" or "Oscillator".)

(c) The attunement of circuits in such a system of conversion and methods of regulating and controlling the energy.

(d) Methods of and combination of apparatus for the transformation of ordinary alternating or direct currents of supply into oscillatory currents of high frequency, and the distribution and utilization of the latter, with special reference to my system of lighting by vacuum tubes. ("Tesla tubes".).

As bearing on those inventions, my patents numbers 462,414, 454,622, 563,176, 568,177, 568,178, 568,179, 568,180 and 577,570 may be called to your attention. The discoveries and improvements described therein afford a practical and long sought for solution of the problem of producing electric currents

or oscillations of any desired frequency, intensity and volume, and have numerous and virtually inexhaustible fields of application. They will certainly exercise a revolutionary effect on the electrical arts and industries.

II

(a) Methods of transmitting electric energy without wires for telegraphic, telephonic and industrial purposes.

(b) System of transmission of electric energy without wires by tuned circuits, with particular reference to my chief creations in this connection: (1.) My high potential magnifying transmitter and (2) my tuned receiving transformer.

Please examine patents 645,576, and 649,621, which, to my best knowledge, cover the only practical and economical methods and means for transmitting electric energy without wires. I consider them of immense value.

III.

Methods of and apparatus for storing the energy transmitted through the earth and the air and utilizing either directly or for purposes of control, as described and claimed in my patents Nos. 685,953, 685,954, 685,955 and 685,956.

These I believe to be of great practical importance especially in relation to the transmission of energy by my system without wire before referred to.

IIII.

The methods of and apparatus for individualizing or localizing the energy transmitted, by the employment of a number of distinctive elements co-operatively associated in a system of transmission of electric energy for telegraphic, telephonic and industrial purposes, either through an artificial or natural conductor. These fundamental departures in the art I consider of the greatest commercial importance as they secure secrecy and non-interferability of messages and enable the simultaneous transmission of a practical unlimited number of them through the same conducting channel; while in the industrial distribution of energy by my system without wires they allow the complete isolation of the energy intended for a distant consumer and entirely eliminate the possibility of its unpermitted use by others.

These inventions are fully disclosed and claimed in my patents 723,188 and 725,605 which I would beg you to examine.

V.

The method of insulating electric mains by refrigeration to very low temperature, as described in my patent 11,865. This invention is of the greatest practical value, as it cannot fail to be universally adopted in the transmission and conversion of electric energy. By its means power can be conveyed to great distances cheaply and, literally, without any loss. It also affords a perfect solution of the problem of underground

distribution in cities and populated districts.

VI.

The improvement in the art embodied in the so-called "Tesla's Telautomata", disclosed and claimed in my patent No.613,809. This invention has produced such a sensation, and has been so extensively commented upon, that I need not dwell on its great importance and practical value.

VII.

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VIII.

Improved circuit controllers especially useful in the transformation of energy by oscillatory discharges and in the conversion of alternating into direct currents. I believe that they will in time dispense with the costly and cumbersome rotary transformers. Among numerous patents obtained by me on these devices

-5-

No. 611,719 may be called to your attention.

IX.

Engines and generators known as "Tesla's Mechanical Oscillators" and "Mechanical Electrical Oscillators" described and claimed in my patents 514,169, 517,900, 511,916. These machines have numerous exclusive and very valuable uses in the arts and industries, and will be highly profitable to manufacture.

Yours very truly,

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Aug. 3. 1904.

My dear Luba,

The question is both.
Confusion might be pro-
duced but not in this
way.

You do not seem
to give Wells ideas?!
He has too many of
his own. That if you
are serious I might
suggest a theme which

will be at least sweet-
scented.

Poor Lucy is dead. I have
this been dead! it is
true. Also our greatest
writer of critical novels.
This, besides carrying you his
pen, will also compel better
you to make another report
and apology - was
hoping you next winter
of your noble poems. may
I hope Gilder is

is - getting a well. I
was quite alarmed when
I heard of his illness.

I am always thinking
of the Johnsons. It is
his body that future
has not matched us
better and that made
reproach clear. "Urban
was not not known
in garden". ("There is not
may still be")
With regards yours
Nikolai

The Waldorf-Astoria

New York. Jan. 16, 1904

J. H. Roadley Esq

74 Broadway

Dear Sir,

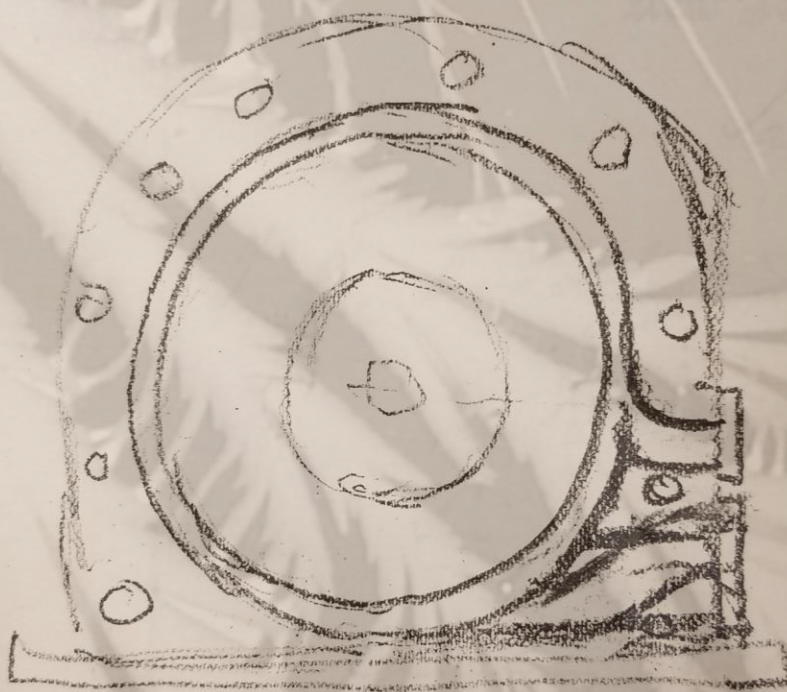
Your proposal as ex-
pressed in your letter of Jan.
14th has been duly considered
and accepted.

In doing so I am placing
my fullest faith in your genius
and confidence expecting that
which on the result of years of labor,
your invention ~~of invention~~, will
be commercially applied on a
concomitant scale.

I shall ensure the necessary for
this to be fulfilled and
the papers drawn without delay.

Yours very truly

H. J.



The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Jan. 17 1906

J. H. Roadley Esq.

74 Broadway City.

Dear Sir,

Complying with your request
I would say that ~~the~~ ^{same} ~~con-~~
cern ~~is~~ ^{is} "The Nikola
Tesla Company" incor-
porated under the laws
of the State of New York,
January 24th 1896.

The patents on which
which it owns and

exclusive manufacture of Nitrate,
Le. de ~~Guano~~ ^{Guano} to the
Company - you are about
to form, are the following:

Yours very truly

J. A. Hoadley Esq.

74 Broadway

New York

My dear Mr. Hoadley,

Referring to our corres-
pondence relative to the
franchise of the
new canal by association
and your statement
that and my behalf that
the new Company would
propose to organize for
a new purpose, and
for the exclusive use

The use of my business
papers, or apparatus
procured, is authorized
with my name, and
the seal of the
State is required for
you have definite
authorization in this respect.

Yours very truly

TESLA'S \$1,000,000 COMPANY.

Albany, May 19—The Tesla Propulsion Company of New York, organized to manufacture motive power, machinery for vessels, capital \$1,000,000, was incorporated to-day. The directors include Nikola Tesla, Joseph Headley, Walter H. Knight of New York.

There's no waste to a "KOH-I-NOOR" Pencil. The leads are highly compressed, evenly tempered, very durable. Ask your Dealer.—Ad.

Eagle, May 19, 1909

ELECTRICAL REVIEW AND
WESTERN ELECTRICIAN

May 29, 1909

p. 988.

**Tesla to Furnish Motive-Power Machinery
for Vessels.**

Nikola Tesla has another workable invention and has incorporated the Tesla Propulsion Company, with the principal office in New York city and a capital of \$1,000,000, to manufacture motive-power machinery for vessels. The other directors are Joseph Hoadley and Walter H. Knight of New York city.

MAY 27, 1909.

ELECTRICAL WORLD.

1263

Tesla Propulsion Company.

The Tesla Propulsion Company, with \$1,000,000 capital stock, has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y. The directors include Mr. Nikola Tesla, Mr. Jos. Hoadley and Mr. Walter H. Knight. Mr. Tesla said the company will manufacture apparatus constructed on a mechanical principle of his discovery, entirely new, and of the greatest economical value, the details of which he will make known in about six weeks. The principle, he says, minimizes the size of a power producing plant and increases to a maximum the power produced. A plant now being built for the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company will not be one-third of the size of the ordinary equipment for its work, while the air blast which it will include and other details will have a far superior value. In connection with this plant Mr. Tesla said he would install a turbine of his own invention, and that the air blast will be supplied under the turbine principle. The new mechanical principle involved is applicable to air, steam, gas and water-power, and may be used for locomotives, automobiles or any power application. With it a locomotive as powerful as any now used need not be half the present size.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW
AND WESTERN ELECTRICIAN
June 19, 1909
p. 1136

Adopts Tesla's Device.

The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company has adopted Nicola Tesla's new device for increasing power while minimizing the size of the power-producing plant. Mr. Tesla says that he will not be in a position to make known the details and exhibit the principle in operation for perhaps six weeks. He also states that the apparatus to be built for the Alabama concern will not be one-third of the size of the ordinary air-blast machinery equipment for such work, and the air blast and other effective results will be far superior in volume and value to those at present generally used.



July 9, 1908.

E. S. Miller, Esq.

165 Bway N.Y.

Wading River, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir:--

Replying to your letter, I would say that I could not permit the road crossing my property in such a way as to damage it, which certainly would be the case if the proposed plan were followed. I shall be glad, of course, to co-operate with the community interests in every possible way if the sacrifice I am called upon to make is not too great.

Very truly yours,

M. T. C.

Road referred to is Rte. 25A

referred

1970

Columbia University now stands as the single repository for nearly all Tesla manuscripts in this country. I do, however, have a number of pieces of unique interest and which do not actually "fit" in the major subject holdings of Columbia. Two items^{*} are of particular interest inasmuch as I believe (and I have been cataloging Tesla manuscripts for nearly 20 years) that these are the only two pieces in this country wherein Tesla writes in a foreign language. Someone^{*} once wrote of him,

"Tesla was born and went to school in Serbia, and, of course, spoke the Serbian language. He studied at the Technical College in Graz and spoke German. He went to the University of Prague and spoke Magyar. He went to Paris and worked for two years in France and spoke French. He then went to New York and spoke English. In reading his English one does not realize that it was written by a foreigner. He obtained a grasp of English idiom and English style such as most of us strive after in vain all our lives. He wrote a great deal of poetry in German, and the fact that he was a poet shows why his imagination entered into all he did."

* W.H. Eccles, "The Life and Work of Nikola Tesla," Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, England, February, 1944.

- * 1. April 23, 1899 -- Tesla to Mme. Glover (Mrs. Augusta Glover) in French.
2. ca. 1900 -- note to George Scherff, asking for assistance in identifying paragraphs in German and French.